

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4452.

號六月十年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877.

日十三月八年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

**LONDON:**—F. ALBAN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

**NEW YORK:**—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.

**AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:**—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

**SAN FRANCISCO** and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

**CHINA:**—SWANSON, QUELOR & CAMPBELL, Amoy; WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow; HENDERSON & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Manila; C. HENDERSON & CO., Macao; L. A. DA SILVA.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK. A. MCLIVER, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, EVAN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

##### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " " "

#### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, August 10, 1877.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £300,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

#### BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE CITY BANK.  
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.  
Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

## Intimations.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

D. H. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS. Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 p.m.  
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHEW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September.  
Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

## NOTICE.

Estate of BERTHAM ATHERTON MITCHELL, of Foochow, Deceased.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the above Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to the Undersigned, and those Persons having Claims against it must send in Particulars, accompanied by the proper vouchers, before the 20th of October next.

CHAS. A. SINCLAIR,  
H.B.M. Consul, Foochow.  
H.M. Consulate,  
Foochow, 15th September, 1877.

## Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,  
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS,  
AND  
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS  
AND BOOKS.  
46, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

## NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co.,  
PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,  
Queen's Road East,  
HONGKONG.  
September 15, 1877.

IN THE GOODS OF  
JAMES SMITH FERRIES,  
Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons, having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JAMES SMITH FERRIES, late Master of the S. S. "ZEPHYRUS," who died at Sea on Board the said Vessel on the 24th day of February 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, and Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of whose personal Estate was duly granted to JOHN FAIRBAIRN, of No. 27 Queen's Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, in its Supreme Court of Hongkong, on the 22nd day of September 1877, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN at his address aforesaid, or to the Undersigned WILLIAM HENRY BREXTON, the Solicitor of the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN, at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BREXTON, 29 Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878. And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JAMES SMITH FERRIES amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has then had notice; and that the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claim the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has not had notice at the time of the distribution.  
Dated this 3rd day of October, 1877.  
Wm. H. BREXTON,  
Solicitor for the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR  
1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office, will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents,  
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.  
Hongkong, October 2, 1877.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR  
1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors,  
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, September 19, 1877.

## Intimations.

### CONDENSED EGGS.

THIS NEW ARTICLE, recently placed upon the Market, consists simply of fresh-laid HENS' EGGS, from which most of the water has been evaporated, and being hermetically sealed, remains perfectly sound. The EGGS thus condensed are obtained in the Empire of China, and canned in the immediate vicinity in which they are produced, thereby avoiding the deterioration to which EGGS are subjected when transported in the shell. So that, in point of fact, the CONDENSED EGGS preserved under the patent of A. R. DAVIS, furnish to the consumer, EGGS possessing more perfectly the properties of fresh-laid EGGS than those ordinarily supplied to any city. The CONDENSED EGGS will heat up into light froth as readily as EGGS taken immediately from the shell, and are equally valuable in making Cakes, Custards, Creams, Pastry, Puddings, Egg-Nog, &c., &c.

### ECONOMY.

For Hotels, and Restaurants, or for Families, or Vessels at sea, this Article is invaluable, as there is no loss from breakage or decay, and a tin will keep for any length of time after opening, being sealed only for transportation.

One Table-spoonful is equal to one Egg. Add equal amount of water (warm is preferable); dissolve it well; then use same as any Egg.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.,  
Agents for Hongkong.  
MUSTARD & Co.,  
General Agents at Shanghai.

October 2, 1877.

## NOTICE.

TENDERS for REPAIRS of the GERMAN Bark MELUSINE will be received at the Office of the Undersigned till 4 p.m., MONDAY, the 8th instant. Separate Tenders are requested for 1—Anchors and Chain, &c. 2—Docking for Examination. For Particulars of the Work apply to the Master on Board, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, October 6, 1877.

## NOTICE.

M. A. HAHN begs leave to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public generally of Hongkong, that by special request, he has now OPENED AN ESTABLISHMENT in the Colony at WANCHAI, in the Premises lately occupied by the American Consul.

M. A. HAHN trusts to be favored with the continued Patronage of the public, as he has lately received a NEW STOCK of REPAIRING MATERIALS, all of the best qualities, from England, France and Germany. Inspection invited.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

PIANOS and any other Musical Instruments TUNED, REPAIRED, and RE-CONSTRUCTED. PIANOS ON HIRE, by the Month or Occasionally. PIANOS FOR SALE, New and Second-Hand, all in perfectly Good Order, Guaranteed.

Special Attention is invited to a new Grand Cottage PIANO, by LUDWIG and RÜBECK, Zeitz—Just Received from Germany, and specially constructed for this climate to the order of the Undersigned. Orders from any of the Outports in the East, will meet with prompt attention if addressed: Care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs GAUFF & Co.

A. HAHN.  
Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

## DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE,  
ECONOMICAL,  
SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit the world, a wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOS MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING CO.,  
80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,  
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## For Sale.

### LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,  
EX STEAMSHIPS

"YORKSHIRE," "MADAGASCAR,"  
"CITY OF TOKIO," &c., &c.

1877.

NEW SEASON'S (May) BUTTER.  
The First Shipment of Busch & Co.'s Celebrated Cowbrand DANISH BUTTER.

In Tins of 1 lb. each, 60 Cents per lb.  
In Tins of 2 lb. each, 55 Cents per lb.  
In Tins of 4 lb. each, 50 Cents per lb.

Fresh supplies of CHOICE & BLACKWELL'S OILMANS' STORES, and American Family MESS STORES, as per their JUNE PRICE LIST.

(All Stores sold by L. A. & Co. are of the Very Best Quality.)

Chappell & Co.'s New and Popular MUSIC and SONGS.

Very Superior California BLANKETS, 12/4 and 14/4.

California KNEE BOOTS.

Dawson's Best London-made GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

HORSE BLANKETS.

Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

Gun-Wads; PERCUSSION CAPS.

BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS.

ROCKETS and BLUE-LIGHTS.

HOTH'S RUSSIAN ROPE and TARRED LINES.

FISHING LINES and WHITE LINES, of all descriptions.

INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, and Indian Rubber and Canvas DE- LIVERY and SUCTION HOSE.

Cabin Suspension LAMPS.

Cabin CANDLESTICKS.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

Japanned TOILET SETS.

CARRIAGE LAMPS, and CARRIAGE CANDLES.

WATER FILTERS.

Gosnell's HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, and NAIL BRUSHES.

A Fine Assortment of DE LA RUE'S STATIONERY, BOOKS, NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

## FOR SALE.

BERLIN TIVOLI BEER, in Cases of 4 Doz. Quarts.

WIELER & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

## FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE 1874, HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE.

DEETJEN & Co.

Hongkong, October 2, 1877.

## To Let.

TO LET.

NOS. 4, and 5, PRINCE TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

## AN OFFICE TO LET.

Apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

## TO LET.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE in CAINE ROAD, at present in the occupation of H. DU PONT, Esq. Possession from 1st November next.

Apply to

JOHN JACK, East Point.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

## TO LET.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Offices No. 1, D'AGUIAR STREET, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough Street.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

## TO LET.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KID. "Blanco Villa." Full-furnished. Houses Nos. 2 and 4, Peddar's Hill.

DAVID SASSOON, BORN & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

## Entertainment.

### THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING

TUESDAY,

October 11th, 1877.

### THE FAMOUS ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS.

From ENGLAND'S HOME OF MYSTERY, the EGYPTIAN HALL, LONDON; where their unparalleled Entertainments were presented nightly to crowded audiences for over two years.

LING LOOK, KELLAR, YAMADEVA.

In their unique and STARTLING WONDERS.

Their profoundly MYSTERIOUS SEANCES have been given in the presence of the Crowned heads and Nobility of Europe and before vast and intelligent Assemblages throughout the civilized world, astonishing and confounding the wisest of all Countries.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

"AN HOUR IN DREAMLAND WITH KELLAR."

Intermission of Ten Minutes.

PART II.

"THE WONDERFUL CABINET SEANCE"—KELLAR, assisted by LING LOOK.

PART III.

YAMADEVA IN HIS BEAUTIFUL ACT, ENTITLED

"THE MAN SERPENT."

Intermission of Ten Minutes.

PART IV.

"LA CENA INFERNALE," by the Inimitable LING LOOK.

ADMISSION: ... .. \$2.00

To all Parts of the House.

Seats can now be secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., where Plan of the Hall can be seen.

Doors Open at 8.30. Commence at 9 o'clock sharp.

Hongkong, October 4, 1877.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS."

Captain G. D. FIRMAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, October 3, 1877.

## FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA."

Capt. THEBAUD, will be despatched for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, Agent.

Hongkong, October 4, 1877.

## FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports to land Mails and Passengers.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamship "BRISBANE."

will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 8th October, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 29, 1877.

## FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for all Australian and New Zealand Ports.)

The Steamship "OCEANIC."

will, load as above, and be despatched on or about the 1st of November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 4, 1877.

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 British Bark "ABERLADY," J. NICOLL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 British Bark "GRASMERE," HASTINGS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The \* 41 100 years splendid British Clipper Ship "SYDENHAM," A. MILLAR, Commander, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 27, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The 41 British Bark "GEO. CROSHAW," GEO. LIVING, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, July 28, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 3/4 I. I. German Ship "GALATEA," JAEGER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

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## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glencarn* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Underigned, whence and for from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Yokohama, unless notice to the contrary is given before 1 p.m. To-day. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 7th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Agents. Hongkong, October 1, 1877. oos

## FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Egeria*, PAULSEN, Master, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Underigned and stored in their Godowns, whence and for from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before 3 p.m. To-day. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 7th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & Co. Agents. Hongkong, October 1, 1877. oos

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *APPA*.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Euphrate*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence and for from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned. Goods remaining undelivered after SATURDAY, the 6th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected. H. DUFOUR, Agent. Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—The Australian Contract Packet *RENSBANE*, will be despatched from Hongkong on MONDAY, the 8th October, with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne. Correspondence cannot be registered after 3.15 p.m. The Mails will be closed at 3.30 p.m. Correspondence for New Zealand must be specially directed via Torres Straits, or it will be sent via Galle. Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle.

Late Letters for Singapore only will be received on Board up to 4 p.m., on payment of the usual late fee. Late Letters for Australia must be addressed to the care of an Agent at Singapore.

Hongkong, October 4, 1877. oos

## MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *KHIVA* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 11th October. The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, the 10th October.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, the 11th October.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra.

11 a.m., when the Post Office closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, September 24, 1877. ool

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the *Chinese Mail* will be issued DAILY instead of twice a week as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &amp;c., address

Ma CHUN AYIN, Manager.

China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874.

## Mails.



## STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London, via Bombay, Also, Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *KHIVA*, Captain LEE, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 11th October, at Noon.

TEA and GENERAL CARGO for LONDON will be conveyed via Bombay without transshipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta Steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent. Hongkong, September 24, 1877. ool

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant, 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS. A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 23rd Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 4, 1877. oos

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "*OCEANIC*" will be de-

spatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 8th November, at 9 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 7th November. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent, on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 8, 1877. oos

## INSURANCE.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.

PANG YIM, Merchant.

HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.

LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.

LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.

CHENG SING YONG, Merchant.

CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager.—HO AMEI.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to DISCOUNT of 20 % on the Premium.

OFFICE, 43, Bonham Street.

Hongkong, August 29, 1877. oos

## INSURANCE.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENOIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

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Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

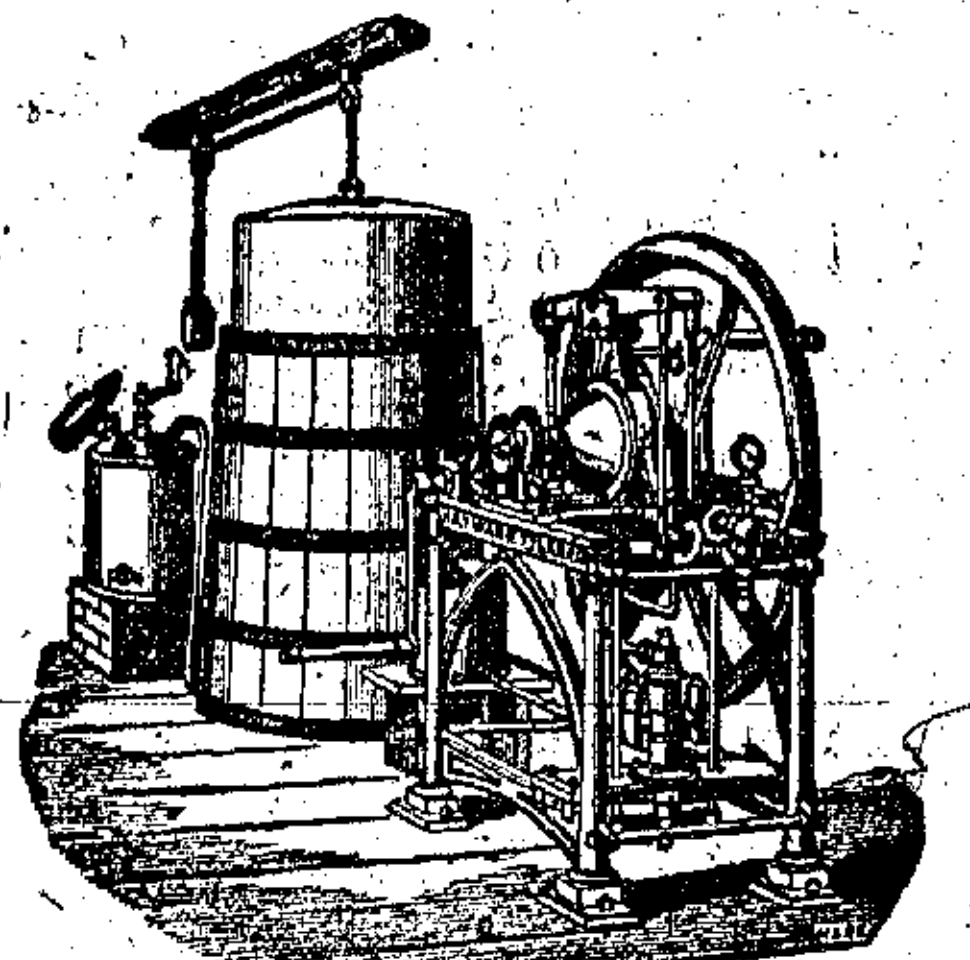
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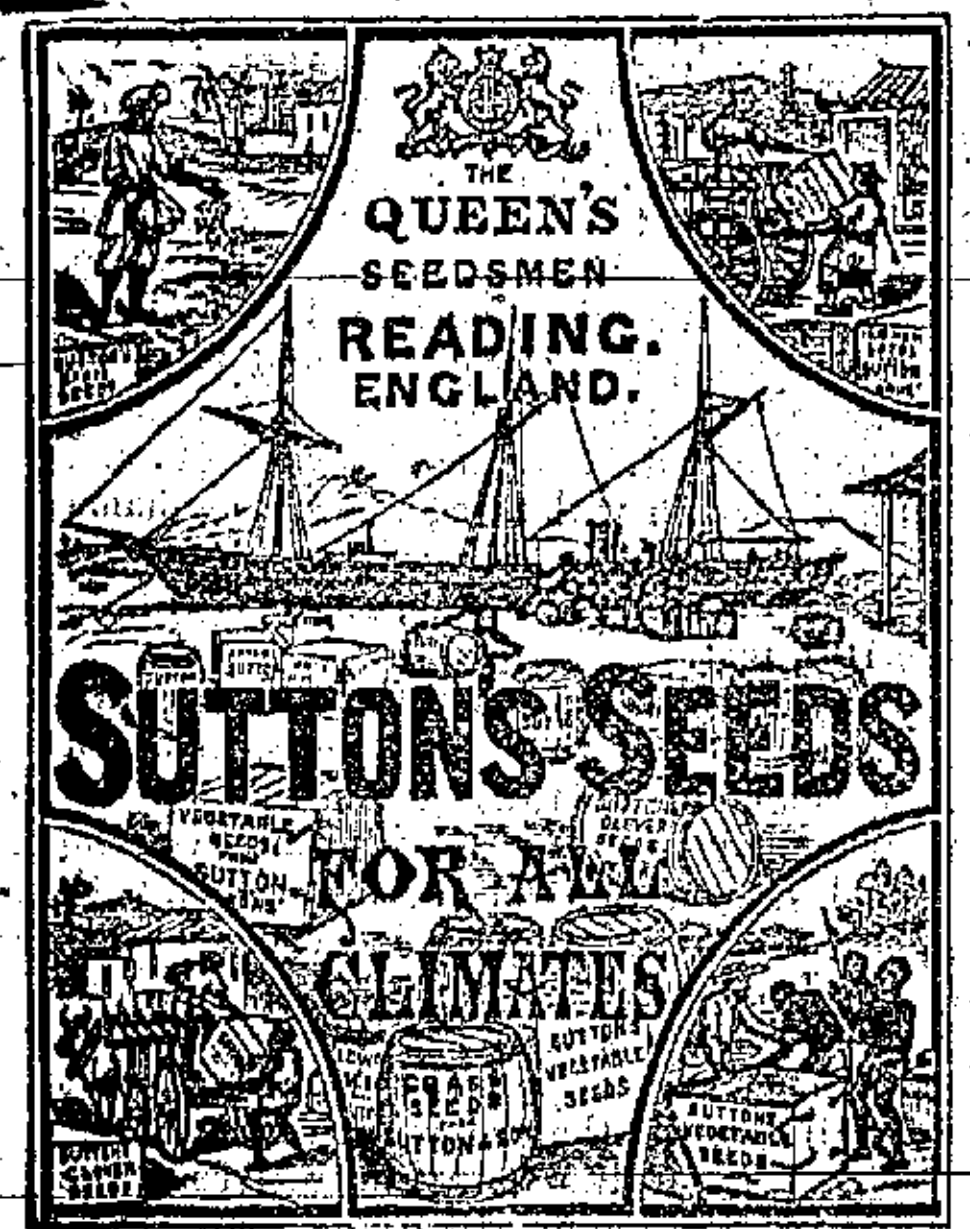


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## Portfolio.

AVE MARIA.

A. BURTON LEONARD.

In the ages of faith, before the day  
When men were too proud to weep or pray,  
There stood in a red-roofed Breton town  
Sungly nestled 'twixt sea and down,  
A chapel for simple souls to meet,  
Nightly and aching with voices sweet,

Ave Maria!

There was an idiot, pale, bleared,  
With unkempt locks and a twisted beard,  
Hunched from the cradle, waist-crook'd,  
And whose head kept rolling from side to side;  
Yet who, when the sunset glow grew dim,  
Joined with the rest in the twilight hymn,

Ave Maria!

But when they got up and wended home,  
They up the hillside to the foam;  
He hobbled along in the narrow way,  
Like a thing that is only half a man;  
On he hobbled, chanting still,  
Now to himself, now loud and shrill,

Ave Maria!

When morning smiled on the smiling deep,  
And the fisherman woke from dreamless sleep,  
And ran up his sail and trimmed his craft,  
While his little ones played on the sand and laughed,  
The soulless cripple would stand and stare,  
Then suddenly holla his wonted prayer,

Ave Maria!

Others might plow, and reap, and sow,  
Dolce in the sunshine, spin in the snow,  
Make sweet love in a shelter sweet,  
Or trundle their dead in a winding sheet;  
But he, through rapture, and pain, and wrong,  
Kept singing his one monotonous song,

Ave Maria!

When thunder growled from the raveled wreck,  
And ocean to welkin bellowed back,  
And the lightning sprang from its cloudy sheath,  
And tore through the forest with jagged teeth,  
Then leaped and laughed o'er the havoc wreaked,  
The idiot clapped with his hands, and shrieked,

Ave Maria!

Children mocked and mimicked his feat,  
As he slouched or sidled along the street;  
Maidens shrunk as he passed them by;  
And mothers with child, eschewed his eye;  
And half in scorn, half in the folk,  
Christened him, from the words he spoke,

Ave Maria!

One year when the harvest feasts were done,  
And the mending of tattered nets begun,  
And the kirtle's scream took a weirdly key  
From the wailing wind and the moaning sea,  
He was found, at morn, on the fresh-straw snow,  
Frozen, and faint, and crouching low,

Ave Maria!

They strewed up the ashes between the dogs,  
And warmed his limbs by the blazing logs,  
Chafed his puckered and bloodless skin,  
And strove to quiet his chattering chin;  
But, ebbing with unremitting tide,  
He kept on murmuring till he died,

Ave Maria!

Idiot, soulless, brute from birth,  
He could not be buried in sacred earth;  
So they laid him out, apart, alone,  
Without a cross, or turf, or stone,  
Senseless day unto senseless day,  
To which none ever came nigh to say,

Ave Maria!

When the meads grew saffron, the hawthorn white,  
And the lark bore his music out of sight,  
And the swallow out-raced the racing wave,  
Up from the lonely, outcast's grave,  
Sprouted a lily, straight and high,  
Such as she bears to whom men cry,

Ave Maria!

Nous had planted it, they knew  
How it had come there, why it grew;  
Grew up strong, till its stately stem  
Was crowned with a snow-white diamond—  
One pure lily, round which, behold!  
Was written by God in veins of gold,

Ave Maria!

Over the lily they built a shrine,  
Where was mingled the bread and wine;  
Where you may see in the little town  
That is snugly nestled 'twixt deep and down,  
Through the Breton land it hath wondrous fame,  
And it bears the unshriven idiot's name,

Ave Maria!

Hunchbacked, gibbering, blue-eyed, halt,  
From forehead to footstep one foul fault,  
Crazy, contorted, and crawling-crook'd,  
The gentle's pity, the cruel's scorn,  
Who shall turn up the gates of Day,  
So you have simple faith to say,

Ave Maria!

—Cornhill Magazine.

## POPULAR FALLACIES.

Night air and damp weather are held in great horror by multitudes of persons who are sickly or of weak constitutions; consequently, by avoiding the night air, and damp weather, and changeable weather, and weather that is considered too hot or too cold, they are kept within doors the much larger portion of their time, and as a matter of course become invalids, more and more ripening for the grave every hour; the reason is, they are breathing an impure atmosphere, nineteen-twentieths of their whole existence.

As nothing can wash us clean but pure water, so nothing can cleanse the blood, nothing can make health-giving blood, but the agency of pure air. So great is the tendency of the blood to become impure in consequence of waste and useless matters mixing with it as it passes through the body, that it requires a hoghead of air every hour of our lives to unload it of these impurities; but in proportion as this air is vitiated, in such proportion does it infallibly fail to relieve the blood of these impurities, and impure blood is the foundation of all disease. The great fact that those who are out of doors most, summer and winter, day and night, rain or shine, have the best health the world over, does of itself fairly the general impression that night air or any other out-door air is unhealthy as compared with in-door air at the same time.

Air is the great necessity of life; so much so, that if deprived of it for a moment, we perish; and so constant is the necessity of the blood for contact with the atmosphere, that every drop in the body is exposed to the air through the medium of its lungs every two minutes and a half of our existence.

Whatever may be the impurity of the out-door air of any locality, the in-door air of that locality is still more impure, because of the dust, and decaying and odoriferous matters which are found in all dwellings. Besides, how can in-door air be more healthy than the out-door air, other things being equal, when the dwelling is supplied with air from without?

To this very general law there is one exception, which is of the highest importance to note. When the days are hot and the nights cool, there are periods of time within each twenty-four hours, when it is best to be in doors, with doors and win-

dows closed; that is to say, for the hour or two including sunrise and sunset, the heat about, around the air, and the vapors which the heats of the day have caused to ascend far above us, condense and settle near the surface of the earth, so as to be breathed by the inhabitants; as the night grows colder, these vapors sink lower, and are within a foot or two of the earth, so they are not breathed. As the sun rises, these same vapors are warmed and begin to ascend, to be breathed again, but as the air becomes warmer, they are carried so far above our heads as to be innocuous. Thus it is that the old citizens of Charleston, S. C., remember, that while it was considered important to live in the country during the summer, the common observation of the people originated the custom of riding into the town, not in the cool of the evening or of the morning, but in the middle of the day. They did not understand the philosophy; but they observed the fact that those who came to the city at mid-day remained well, while those who did so early or late suffered from it.

All strangers at Rome are cautioned not to cross the Pontine marshes after the heat of the day is over. Sixteen of a ship's crew, touching at one of the West India islands, slept on shore several nights, and thirteen of them died of yellow fever in a few days, while of two hundred and eighty, who were freely ashore during the day, not a single case of illness occurred. The marshes above named are crossed in six or eight hours, and many travelers who do it in the night are attacked with mortal fever. This does, at first sight, seem to indicate that night air is unwholesome, at least in the locality of virulent malaria, but there is no direct proof that the air about sunrise and sunset is not that which is productive of the miasm.

For the sake of eliciting the observations of intelligent men, we present our theory on this subject. A person might cross these marshes with impunity, who would set out on his journey an hour or two before sundown, and finish it an hour or two before sun-up, especially if he began that journey on a hearty meal, because, in this way, he would be traveling in the cool of the night, which coolness keeps the malaria so near the surface of the earth as to prevent its being breathed to a hurtful extent.

But if it is deadly to sleep out of doors all night in a malarial locality, would it be necessarily fatal to sleep in a house in such a locality? It would not. It would be safer to sleep in the house, especially if the windows and doors were closed. The reason is, that the house has been warmed during the day, and if kept closed, it remains much warmer during the night indoors than it is outdoors; consequently, the malaria is kept by this warmth so high above the head, and so rarefied, as to be comparatively harmless. This may seem to you too nice a distinction altogether, but it will be found throughout the world of Nature that the works of the Almighty are most strikingly beautiful in their minuteness, and these minutiae are the foundation of His mightiest manifestations.

Thus it is, too, that what we call fever and ague might be banished from the country as a general disease, if two things were done. 1. Have a fire kindled every morning at day-light, from spring to fall, in the family room, to which all the family should repair from their chambers, and there remain until breakfast is taken. 2. Let a fire be kindled in the family room a short time before sundown; let every member of the family repair to it, and there remain until supper is taken.

In both cases, the philosophy of the course marked out consists in two things. First, The fire rarefies the malaria and causes it to ascend above the breathing point. Second, The food taken into the stomach creates an activity of circulation which repels disease.—Hall's Journal of Health.

## CHINESE EUNUCHS.

It would take up too much time and space to specify particularly all the duties eunuchs have to perform in the palace. They may be summed up in a few words; as regards out-door employment, they are water carriers, watchmen, chair-bearers, gardeners, etc., while their in-door work, such as would be performed by cooks, chamber, parlour, scullery maids, and persons of that class in our own countries. In short, they do everything in the palace. I shall speak more particularly of two or three special employments of eunuchs as I am on the subject, the first of which may be styled of a religious nature, so I give that the precedence.

In the palace are eighteen Lama priests, who are also eunuchs. These priests are supposed to represent the Lo-han, and are kept expressly to attend to the spiritual welfare of the ladies of the palace. When a vacancy occurs in the eighteen it is speedily filled up by selecting a eunuch who has either a desire to become a priest, or fancies he has a vocation that way; so that, independent of not having been trained to the priesthood from childhood, many of them know nothing whatever pertaining to their craft when they join; some of them, too, can neither read nor write, and we can readily imagine the amount of ignorance and superstition to be found among these eunuch priests, and the spiritual benefit likely to accrue to the employers of their services.

These eighteen Lama priests draw a double allowance of salary, receiving an allowance as priests in addition to their salary as eunuchs; this is a strong temptation to many eunuchs, and any vacancy in the ranks of the priesthood is under these circumstances filled without difficulty.

The next "special employment" of a number of eunuchs is theatrical. (That the ladies of the palace may be gratified in their taste for theatrical entertainments, and as no outsiders can enter the palace, a dramatic corps is kept up especially for that purpose. This corps numbers over three hundred, and is composed entirely of eunuchs, the whole of them under the control of a chief eunuch. They live in a building within the Imperial city, but outside the palace, called the Nan-fu. These eunuchs have no other duties to perform but those of playing in the palace, and the rehearsals necessary to render them proficient.

Within the palace is a theatre, known as the Tung-lo-yuen. In this, it is customary to have one performance every month. This is entirely independent of representations given in honour of officials who may have distinguished themselves, and have therefore been deemed worthy of witnessing what may be termed a "state performance."

In addition to these the emperor of

ance to be given. Both the present emperors are said to enjoy farces or domestic dramas, in which the homely lives of the poor are depicted, and of which they are very fond. Little or nothing in any other manner they like, or witness in any other kind of dramatic representation. On the other hand, of eunuchs who are actually select pieces of an historical nature. It is related of Hsiao-fang that, as he was once so frightened at the "black" and setting of a dramatic play, that he ordered the unfortunate eunuch to receive twenty blows for daring to startle him. This mode of complimenting a player would rather astonish some of our dramatic performers, and would not have a tendency to develop "native talent," one would imagine. These players draw the same salaries as other eunuchs, but often get a largess bestowed on them by the emperor or empress when they are particularly pleased with a performance.

For the better management of the eunuchs, and that the work of the palace may be carried on systematically, it is (in the present dynasty) divided into forty-eight departments, each one having its own particular class of duties connected with it, and staff of eunuchs to perform those duties; thus, there is the department for looking after gardens, courtyards, cool houses, armoury, chairs, etc., etc. Each department has a superintendent—who is generally of the sixth grade, or having a "gold button." Over the whole of the departments is a chief eunuch, or general supervisor; this officer is usually of the third grade and wears a "red button."

If any eunuch by reason of dislike to his duty, through hardship, ill-treatment, or other causes, should run away from the palace, his absence is immediately reported to a species of police corps, whose duty it is to capture runaway eunuchs. The men composing this force are not eunuchs themselves, but know all the eunuchs of the palace, and it is rare that one of them succeeds in escaping, for no sooner is the flight of one reported, than the members of the force (who are adepts at disguises, and may be considered detectives) spread themselves all over the city, and speedily recapture the deserter; who is then conveyed to a yamen appointed for the punishment of eunuchs known as the Shen-hing-shu, where he is tried and punished according to the nature and degree of his offence.

For a first case of desertion, the culprit is imprisoned for two months; at the end of that period he receives twenty blows and is sent back to his duty in the palace. For the second offence, he is put into the cage for two months; at the end of which he is again returned to his duty. For the third offence, he is banished to Moukden for two years and a half, and at the completion of his term of banishment, he is returned to his duty, as usual.

Theft is punished by banishment to Moukden; but if the property stolen should be anything prized by the emperor, such as curios, jewellery, or other valuables, the offender is taken to Chin-shan-k'ou, a place about forty li distant from Peking, and there beheaded.

Trifling offences, such as neglect of duty, laziness, etc., are punished by the bastinado. When a eunuch commits an offence of this kind it is dealt with summarily. The chief eunuch summons the attendance of a eunuch from each of the forty-eight departments, each eunuch being armed with a baton made by gluing together two slips of bamboo, with the rough side outward; and the culprit receives from eighty to a hundred blows. When the beating is finished he is sent to the surgery, where the doctor—who is also a eunuch—dresses the wounds by rubbing in ointment, and after three days the culprit is again flogged to render the punishment more severe. This second flogging is termed "raising the scabs."

Sometimes, when two eunuchs have been implicated in a similar offence, each has to flog the other in turn. This is amusing, for the one who flogs first does not dare strike lightly, lest the chief eunuch, who is looking on, should detect it; while the second hits hard to have satisfaction for the beating he has just received from his present victim. This is called "flogging in turn."

Palace eunuchs are rarely dismissed, they must be incorrigible before that event takes place. When once they are driven from the palace they cannot be employed as servants by any one, and as they are fit for nothing else, they become beggars and eventually die of starvation. On the other hand, if a prince dismisses a eunuch it is not of so much consequence, as he may obtain employment in the family of some other prince or noble who is entitled by his rank to employ eunuchs.

The actual salaries of common eunuchs vary from two to four taels per month; twelve taels being the highest salary any one receives, no matter what his rank may be. It is not to be supposed, however, that eunuchs are different from other Chinese in one thing, "speaking"—and many of them make large sums in various ways, such as by pretending to facilitate, or really facilitating the business of those having audience; making them comfortable while waiting, by supplying them with tea, pipes, etc., and the thousand and one other ways, by which a true Chinaman knows how to "turn an honest penny." The salaries of eunuchs are paid monthly, whereas other officials draw theirs half-yearly.

Each eunuch, in addition to his pay, is supplied with a certain quantity of rice monthly; and to economize their salaries, as well as for convenience sake, the eunuchs form messes amongst themselves, subscribing so much each to supply meat, vegetables and other kinds of food, which is cooked in the palace.

Every courtyard in the palace has its colony of eunuchs, who live in small houses, called "Menial's houses" at the side of the main building in which their particular employer resides; so that they can be readily summoned when wanted.

The palace gates are shut at dusk, and opened shortly after midnight, for the admission of such officials as have business with the emperor. Should any eunuch be out of the palace when the gates are closed he is compelled to stay out all night, and is sure to be severely punished the next day. Official hats have to be worn on all occasions by eunuchs, no one being allowed egress or ingress without a hat on; consequently one mode of punishing a eunuch is by taking his hat from him, and by this means confining him to the palace.

Eunuchs, taken as a whole, may be considered repulsive-looking, but young eunuchs are often very handsome and feminine in appearance; indeed, one can almost imagine some of them to be young women dressed in men's clothing. As they grow older there is something painfully comical in their appearance, on seeing them, one cannot help suspecting they bear a resemblance to

old women, who, forgetting their age and sex, are masquerading in male attire. One is positive, therefore, on encountering a specimen of this sort, that it is either a bona fide eunuch, or else a masquerading old lady—the latter not being very probable. Eunuchs age rapidly, looking sixty when only forty; they are like children, will burst into tears at a trifle, or give way to ungovernable rage for what are as quickly pacified as they are to be angry. They are not by any means bloodthirsty—as eunuchs are usually represented to be—but exactly the reverse, being harmless and conciliating in manner, as if they sought to ingratiate themselves with those stronger than they are, by confining—in their fawning demeanour—their own weakness and inferiority. . . . They are very clamant in disposition, and will always assist one another against those who are not eunuchs, even to the extent of fighting.

Most of the eunuchs smoke opium, and to enable them to indulge in this habit without quitting the palace, seven or eight opium dens are opened in its precincts; this officials who have business in the palace, but are compelled to wait about the palace, or outer courtyards, these opium dens are called "smoking establishments," the fact of their being in the palace is notorious, but no doubt it is considered policy to shut the eyes—officially—to their existence.

All eunuchs gamble, and spend most of their leisure time in that occupation. It is their greatest source of enjoyment; as they say, if we "do not like gambling we have no pleasure."

As a class, eunuchs are considered to be very honest, it being a rare occurrence to hear of one having committed a theft. Another good trait in their character is that they are charitable to the poor, and generally carry loose cash about them to bestow in alms on those they conceive deserving.

Eunuchs are much liked by the small tradesmen with whom they have any dealings, for, unlike other Chinese, they do not care to haggle over a bargain; a seller, on perceiving, knowing their peculiarity this way, has only to say "give me what you please," and for a trifling job, or for goods receive a handful; so that this class of people generally trust to a eunuch's generosity, and invariably get the best of the bargain. In paying for small articles too, they rarely take back any change, indeed it is seldom one of them is ever known to be mean or stingy.

As regards eunuchs being subject to melancholy and a disposition to suicide, close questioning elicited the answer that suicide is almost unknown amongst them, my informant never having heard of a single case during a period of forty years; and that melancholy is not more prevalent amongst them than it is amongst Chinese generally. In short, to sum up in a few words what has already been stated, eunuchs, as a class, love mirth and gaiety—anything conducing to amusement being eagerly sought after by them. That a little amuses them, while on the other hand, a mere trifle will make them shed tears. That they love gambling, every one of them being gamblers. That they are affectionate to women and children, and are fond of pets—particularly small dogs—almost every eunuch having one. They are not by any means revengeful, but are very easily offended, and have a dread of others who are not as they are. They are irritable, will give way to bursts of rage and squabble like women, but they are easily pacified. Cases sometimes occur where they become insane when ill-treated, and are stripped of their rank for some fault, but their insanity is generally of a harmless nature. They are very clamant and will stick to one another through thick and thin. They are honest, generous, and charitable, as has been shown. Putting, therefore, their good traits against their bad ones, I think they will show up favourably with the common run of Chinese; and when one reflects on the awful deprivation they have suffered, one is more inclined to overlook many of their failings and to think them objects of pity rather than execration and contempt.

From the foregoing pages it may easily be gathered that the emperor is the only man who resides in the palace at Peking. One man, only, in that vast enclosure! Well may he be styled the "solitary man!" What a life, too, for the ladies! In seclusion; shut out from the world, what is the palace, but a gorgeous prison for wives and only at long intervals their homes must be severed; the most sacred feelings of the heart must become withered and parched up for want of the nourishment necessary to foster them. Hearing nothing from the outside world, but what is filtered through the lips of eunuchs for all they can gather of what goes on beyond their prison walls must come to them through that source—what wonder is it that we hear of heart-burnings, palace intrigues, and struggles for supremacy; each one striving to be favourite so that she can forward her own interests or those of her never more-to-be-seen relatives. And, lastly, what a life for the eunuchs! Their position must be worst of all. One is at a loss to know which to pity most, the emperor in his solitary grandeur, the ladies in their gorgeous imprisonment, or the eunuchs in their deprivation of all that constitutes what may be essentially termed manhood.

From everything we can learn regarding eunuchs, but one conclusion can be drawn as to their origin; and that is, polygamy; were it not for that eunuchs would be as rare as unicorns. With this fact in front of us, the question naturally arises in our minds "how about polygamy in the west?" If the Mormons, who are polygamists, are left to themselves, will they not hasten to introduce eunuchs? Revolting and painful as the idea may be, one cannot avoid the reflection that they are gradually trending in that direction; that there is but a step between them and the eastern polygamist, and unless they awake to the error of their ways, or are compelled to reform, that step—in the common course of events—must eventually be taken. Let us hope that this foul blot on civilization may be "wiped out" one way or another, by common sense and humanity, if possible, by compulsion, if necessary.—G. O. Stent, in Journal of the N. O. B. of Royal Asiatic Society.

A GRAND JURY have passed the following resolutions: Resolved, That the present gas is insufficient, and that another ought to be built. Resolved, That the materials of the old gas be employed in constructing the new one. Resolved, That the old gas shall not be taken down till the new one is finished.

## "FIRST NIGHTS" AT THE PLAY.

Between the acts on a first night the appearance presented by the better parts of the house is that of a huge source. The stalls are a rendezvous for all that is fashionable and popular in art and letters. Here in one corner is a well-known manager, here in another a favourite dramatist, here in a third a favourite actor, here in a fourth a favourite actress, here in a fifth a favourite comedian, here in a sixth a favourite singer, here in a seventh a favourite dancer, here in an eighth a favourite clown, here in a ninth a favourite juggler, here in a tenth a favourite acrobat, here in an eleventh a favourite tight-rope walker, here in a twelfth a favourite fire-eater, here in a thirteenth a favourite lion-tamer, here in a fourteenth a favourite bear-tamer, here in a fifteenth a favourite monkey-tamer, here in a sixteenth a favourite elephant-tamer, here in a seventeenth a favourite camel-tamer, here in an eighteenth a favourite ostrich-tamer, here in a nineteenth a favourite hippopotamus-tamer, here in a twentieth a favourite rhinoceros-tamer, here in a twenty-first a favourite crocodile-tamer, here in a twenty-second a favourite alligator-tamer, here in a twenty-third a favourite snake-tamer, here in a twenty-fourth a favourite spider-tamer, here in a twenty-fifth a favourite scorpion-tamer, here in a twenty-sixth a favourite centipede-tamer, here in a twenty-seventh a favourite beetle-tamer, here in a twenty-eighth a favourite fly-tamer, here in a twenty-ninth a favourite wasp-tamer, here in a thirtieth a favourite bee-tamer, here in a thirty-first a favourite ant-tamer, here in a thirty-second a favourite mole-tamer, here in a thirty-third a favourite badger-tamer, here in a thirty-fourth a favourite fox-tamer, here in a thirty-fifth a favourite cat-tamer, here in a thirty-sixth a favourite dog-tamer, here in a thirty-seventh a favourite pig-tamer, here in a thirty-eighth a favourite horse-tamer, here in a thirty-ninth a favourite bull-tamer, here in a fortieth a favourite lion-tamer, here in a forty-first a favourite tiger-tamer, here in a forty-second a favourite leopard-tamer, here in a forty-third a favourite panther-tamer, here in a forty-fourth a favourite cheetah-tamer, here in a forty-fifth a favourite hyena-tamer, here in a forty-sixth a favourite jackal-tamer, here in a forty-seventh a favourite wolf-tamer, here in a forty-eighth a favourite dog-tamer, here in a forty-ninth a favourite cat-tamer, here in a fiftieth a favourite mouse-tamer, here in a fifty-first a favourite rat-tamer, here in a fifty-second a favourite snake-tamer, here in a fifty-third a favourite spider-tamer, here in a fifty-fourth a favourite scorpion-tamer, here in a fifty-fifth a favourite centipede-tamer, here in a fifty-sixth a favourite beetle-tamer, here in a fifty-seventh a favourite fly-tamer, here in a fifty-eighth a favourite wasp-tamer, here in a fifty-ninth a favourite bee-tamer, here in a sixtieth a favourite ant-tamer, here in a sixty-first a favourite mole-tamer, here in a sixty-second a favourite badger-tamer, here in a sixty-third a favourite fox-tamer, here in a sixty-fourth a favourite cat-tamer, here in a sixty-fifth a favourite 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